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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/759,393	01/16/2004	Adam W. Divelbiss		6687
26665	7590	02/27/2006	EXAMINER	
REVEO, INC. 3 WESTCHESTER PLAZA ELMSFORD, NY 10523				NGUYEN, PHU K
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2673	

DATE MAILED: 02/27/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/759,393	DIVELBISS ET AL.
	Examiner Phu K. Nguyen	Art Unit 2673

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 January 2004.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.



PHU K. NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER
GROUP 2300

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by MATSUI et al. (6,704,042).

As per claim 1, Matsui teaches the claimed “stereoscopic format conversion system” comprising: “a plurality of front end processing systems” (Matsui, a plurality of cameras connected to the network – column 4, lines 25-30); “a 3D data formatter for performing real-time conversion of one of a plurality of input 3D formats to one of a plurality of output 3D formats” (Matsui, the conversion of the received format to the displayed format for any of a plurality display devices - column 8, lines 29-46); “a plurality of back-end processors” (Matsui, the plurality of stereoscopic display processing units connected to the network – column 13, lines 15-20); and “a control system” (Matsui, the server for controlling the formatted stereoscopic data

communication or the processors for controlling the format conversion – column 7, lines 11-28).

As per claim 2, Matsui teaches the claimed “method of performing stereoscopic format conversion” comprising: “inputting a 3D data stream from one or more of a plurality of 3D formats” (Matsui, a plurality of cameras connected to the network – column 4, lines 25-30); “processing said 3D data; performing real time 3D data format conversion to produce format converted data” (Matsui, the conversion of the received format to the displayed format for any of a plurality display devices - column 8, lines 29-46); “processing said format converted data for outputting to produce a converted 3D data stream; and outputting converted 3D data stream” (Matsui, the plurality of stereoscopic display processing units connected to the network – col. 13, lines 15-20).

As per claim 3, Matsui teaches the claimed “stereoscopic format conversion system” comprising: “a front end processing system and a front end expansion port” (Matsui, a plurality of cameras connected to the network – column 4, lines 25-30); “a 3D data formatter for performing real-time conversion of one of a plurality of input 3D formats to one of a plurality of output 3D formats” (Matsui, the conversion of the received format to the displayed format for any of a plurality display devices - column 8, lines 29-46); “a back-end processor and a back end expansion port” (Matsui, the plurality of stereoscopic display processing units connected to the network – column 13,

lines 15-20); and “a control system” (Matsui, the server for controlling the formatted stereoscopic data communication or the processors for controlling the format conversion – column 7, lines 11-28).

As per claim 4, Matsui teaches the claimed “method of performing stereoscopic format conversion” comprising: “inputting a 3D data stream from a plurality of 3D formats; processing said 3D data stream at a front end processor or a processor added to a front end expansion port” (Matsui, a plurality of cameras connected to the network – column 4, lines 25-30); “performing real time 3D data format conversion to produce format converted data; processing said format converted data to produce a converted 3D data stream for outputting at a back end processor or a processor added to a back end expansion port” (Matsui, the conversion of the received format to the displayed format for any of a plurality display devices - column 8, lines 29-46); “outputting converted 3D data stream, wherein said stereoscopic format conversion method performs conversion of a plurality of 3D formats to any one of said plurality of said 3D formats” (Matsui, the plurality of stereoscopic display processing units connected to the network – column 13, lines 15-20).

As per claim 5, Matsui teaches the claimed “stereoscopic format conversion system” comprising: “a front end processing system” (Matsui, a plurality of cameras

connected to the network – column 4, lines 25-30); “a 3D data formatter for performing real-time conversion of one of a plurality of input 3D formats to one of a plurality of output 3D formats” (Matsui, the conversion of the received format to the displayed format for any of a plurality display devices - column 8, lines 29-46); “a back-end processor” (Matsui, the plurality of stereoscopic display processing units connected to the network – column 13, lines 15-20); and “a control system” (Matsui, the server for controlling the formatted stereoscopic data communication or the processors for controlling the format conversion – column 7, lines 11-28); “wherein the 3D data formatter converts stereoscopic video and performs a real time function selected from the group consisting of stereoscopic image pan, alignment, crop, zoom, keystone correction, aspect ratio conversion, linear scaling, non-linear scaling, scan-rate conversion, and any combination comprising at least one of the foregoing functions” (Matsui, the stereoscopic image lightness correction processing – col. 12, lines 50-53).

As per claim 6, Matsui teaches the claimed “a front end processing system for processing from one or more of plural 3D input formats” (Matsui, a plurality of cameras connected to the network – column 4, lines 25-30); “a 3D data formatter for performing real-time conversion of one of a plurality of input 3D formats to one of a plurality of output 3D formats” (Matsui, the conversion of the received format to the displayed format for any of a plurality display devices - column 8, lines 29-46); “a back-end processor for processing to one or more of plural 3D output formats” (Matsui, the

plurality of stereoscopic display processing units connected to the network – column 13, lines 15-20); and “a control system” (Matsui, the server for controlling the formatted stereoscopic data communication or the processors for controlling the format conversion – column 7, lines 11-28); “wherein the one or more 3D input formats and the one or more 3D output formats may be independently selected from the group of formats consisting of standard 2D; dual-channel; field-sequential; frame-sequential (page-flipped); over-under; row-interleaved; side-by-side; column-interleaved, spectrally multiplexed, and combinations comprising at least one of the foregoing formats” (Matsui, the input formats are from different types of cameras – column 5, lines 29-37; and the output or display format is selected for different types of display devices – column 8, lines 39-46).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Phu K. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272 7645. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, bipin Shalwala can be reached on (571) 272 7681. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Phu K. Nguyen
February 18, 2006

Phu Nguyen
PHU K. NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER
GROUP 2300